Erma,

I had to use controlled vocabulary (/CT) on this search, because I wasn't getting good results with text searching.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:22:00 ON 25 JUL 2002)

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FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:22:09 ON 25 JUL 2002
                QUE SUBSTRAT? OR BASE# OR SUBSTRUCT? OR UNDERSTRUCTUR? OR FOUND
L1
         318489 S LAMIN? OR LAMEL? OR MULTILAYER?
L2
                QUE FIBER? OR FIBR? OR FILAMENT? OR THREAD? OR STRAND? OR RIBBO
L3
                OUE FABRIC? OR TEXTILE? OR CLOTH? OR YARN? OR NAPER? OR DRAPER?
L4
         818551 S CELLULOS? OR PAPER? OR WOOD? (2N) PULP?
Ĺ5
         191794 S WOOL? OR JUTE? OR HEMP? OR COTTON? OR LINEN? OR RAMIE? OR RAY
L6
        1833722 S POLYMER## OR HOMPOLYMER## OR COPOLYMER## OR TERPOLYMER## OR R
L7
           4675 S DYE?(3N)TRANSFER?(3N)INHIBIT? OR (TRANSFER? OR DYE?)(3N)INHIB
L8
            120 S FUGITIVE? (2N) DYE?
L9
L11
                QUE SURFACT? OR BIOSURFACT? OR HYDROTROP? OR DETERG? OR ABSTERG
          97545 S (AMIN? OR AMID? OR PYR? OR IMID? )(4N)L7
L12
         235871 S CROSSLINK? OR CROSS(W)LINK?
L13
          77435 S EPICHLOROHYDRIN? OR EPIFLUOROHYDRIN? OR EPIBROMOHYDRIN? OR BI
          61285 S ?EPOXIDE?
         133496 S L14 OR L15
        1272849 S POLYMERIZ? OR POLYMERIS? OR POLYM# OR CURE# OR CURING# OR DIG
                QUE FILM? OR THINFILM? OR LAYER? OR OVERLAYER? OR OVERLAID? OR
                QUE MIX? OR BLEND? OR ADMIX? OR COMMIX? OR COMPOSIT? OR COMPN#
          88990 S L1 AND L2
          21141 S L20 AND L3
L21
          15602 S L20 AND L4
L22
           1135 S L20 AND L6
L23
           9857 S L20 AND L5
L24
          30503 S L20 AND (L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6)
L25
          12039 S (DYE? OR SOIL? OR DIRT? OR GRIME?) (3A) (SCAVENG? OR SEQUESTER?
L26
          16789 S L8 OR L9 OR L26
L27
             23 S L25 AND L27
L28
          96277 S DETERGENT? OR LAUNDRY? OR DETERSIV?
L29
           1 S L28 AND L29
L30
           1 S L28 AND L11
L31
                E NONWOVEN? (2W) FABRIC?+BT/CT
                E NONWOVEN FABRICS+BT/CT
              7 S NONWOVEN FABRICS/CT (6N) (DYE?(2N)(ABSOR? OR ADŞOR?))
L32
             34 S DETERGENTS/CT (6N) (DYE?(2A)(ABSOR? OR ADSOR?))
L33
                E DYES+BT/CT
           2359 S DYES/CT (6N) (TRANSFER?(2A)(INHIBITOR?) OR DYE?(4N)(ABSORB? O
L34 ·
             83 S ABSORBENTS/CT (6N) (DYE)
              1 S MULTILAYERS/CT (10N) DYE?(2N)SCAVENG?
L36
               · E MULTILAYERS+BT/CT
             31 S MULTILAYERS/CT (10N) DYE?
L37
              8 S L37 AND FABRIC?
            372 S L34 AND (46/SC, SX OR 40/SC, SX OR 43/SC, SX)
             85 S DYES/CT (6N) (TRANSFER?(2A)INHIBITOR?)
             77 S L40 AND (46/SC, SX OR 40/SC, SX OR 43/SC, SX OR 36/SC, SX OR 37/S
L41
             5 S L32 AND (46/SC, SX OR 40/SC, SX OR 43/SC, SX OR 36/SC, SX)
L42
             19 S L33 AND (46/SC, SX OR 40/SC, SX OR 43/SC, SX OR 36/SC, SX OR 37/S
L43
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10/087,717 Erma Cameron (46/SC, SX OR 40/SC, SX OR 43/SC, SX OR 36/SC, SX OR 37/ L44 25 S L35 AND FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:49:31 ON 25 JUL 2002 49 S L41 AND L7 L45 L46 48 S L45 AND L11 22 S L46 AND L12 L47 6 S L47 AND L13 L48 4 S L46 AND L16 L49 L50 46 S L40 AND (L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6) L51 46 S L45 AND (DETERGENT? OR DETERSIV?) L52 6197 S NONWOVEN FABRICS/CT 1 S L51 AND L52 L53 1 S L40 AND L52 L54 3 S L39 AND L52 L55 4 S L34 AND L52 L56 11 S L48 OR L49 OR L53 OR L54 OR L55 OR L56 L57 16 S L47 NOT L57 L58 => d L57 1-11 cbib abs hitind L57 ANSWER 1 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS 2002:315061 Document No. 136:327420 Laundering aid and article, its

preparation, and use for preventing dye transfer to fabric. Panandiker, Rajan Keshav; Aouad, Yousef Georges; Randall, Şherri Lynn; Wertz, William Rajan Keshav; Aouad, Yousef Georges; Randall, Sherri Lynn; Wertz, William Conrad (The Procter & Gamble Company, USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2002033040
Al 20020425, 41 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG, TR.

(English) CODEN: PIXXD2 APPLICATION: WO 2001-US42687 20011012. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 2001-US42687 20011012. PRIORITY: US 2000-PV240320 20001013.

A laundry additive article comprises an insol. (crosslinked) AB polymeric amine dye absorber (or anion exchanger) phys. adhered to an insol. substrate, e.g. nonwoven. insol. polymeric amine dye absorber is dye-selective, preferentially binding fugitive dyes in a wash soln., rather than detergent components or fabrics. The laundry additive article may comprise addnl. components including a dye transfer inhibitor and a signal to visually indicate that fugitive dyes were scavenged. Amberlite IRA 35 was an example of a dye absorber, which could be affixed to a two ply web.

·ICM C11D017-04 IC

ICS C11D003-37; C11D003-00

46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents) CC

Section cross-reference(s): 40

ST nonwoven bound polymeric amine dye absorber; web bound polymeric amine dye absorber; laundering aid polymeric amine dye absorber

IT Dyes

(absorbers and transfer inhibitors; polymeric amine dye absorber for selectively absorbing and inhibiting transfer of extraneous dyes in the wash)

Nonwoven fabrics ΙT

10/087,717 Erma Cameron (bound with polymeric amine dye absorber for selectively absorbing and inhibiting transfer of extraneous dyes in the wash) ΙT Absorbents (for dyes; polymeric amine dye absorber for selectively absorbing and inhibiting transfer of extraneous dyes in the wash) TΤ Detergents (laundry; polymeric amine dye absorber for selectively absorbing and inhibiting transfer of extraneous dyes in the wash) IT · 59680-46-5, Kymene 557H 91315-75-2, Kymene 2064 336787-09-8, Luresin RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (crosslinker; polymeric amine dye absorber for selectively absorbing and inhibiting transfer of extraneous dyes in the wash) 67953-56-4P, Bis(hexamethylene)triamine-epichlorohydrin ΙT 414870-23-8P, Imidazole-trimethylolpropane copolymer triglycidyl ether copolymer RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (polymeric amine dye absorber for selectively absorbing and inhibiting transfer of extraneous dyes in the wash) 117197-37-2, Sokalan HP 56 76930-03-5, Amberlite IRA 35 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (polymeric amine dye absorber for selectively absorbing and inhibiting transfer of

extraneous dyes in the wash)

L57 ANSWER 2 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

Document No. 136:387354 Dye adsorption of activated carbon 2002:204078 non-woven fabrics derived from cellulose viscose rayon. Huang, Ju-Ming; Wang, Chi-Hsian; Wang, Ing-Jing (Department of Fiber and Polymer Engineering, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taip 10672, Taiwan). Journal of Polymer Research, 8(4), 267-272 (English) CODEN: JPOREP. ISSN: 1022-9760. Publisher: Polymer Society, 2001. Taipei.

Mesoporous activated carbon non-woven fabrics (ACNW) were prepd. by AΒ air/steam mixt. gas activation of cellulose viscose rayon fabrics. characteristics of ACNW were measured with N using the N adsorption isotherm method at 77 K. The mol. structures and sizes of 3 acid dyes and 3 direct dyes in 3 dimensions were calcd. using the CAChe system. The adsorption properties of acid and direct dyes on ACNW were investigated in terms of mol. size of dyes and surface area and porosity of activated carbons fabrics. The adsorption amts. of dyes on ACNW were also compared with that on the granular activated carbon (GAC). The amts. of adsorbed acid and direct dyes on ACNW were much larger than those on GAC. The amts. of adsorbed acid and direct dyes on ACNW and GAC were also studied.

40-10 (Textiles and Fibers) CC Section cross-reference(s): 57, 60

IT

(acid; characterization and dye adsorption of activated carbon non-woven fabrics derived from carbonized rayon)

IT Adsorption -

Nonwoven fabrics

Surface area

(characterization and dye adsorption of activated carbon .non-woven

fabrics derived from carbonized rayon)

IT Dyes

(direct; characterization and dye adsorption of activated carbon non-woven fabrics derived from carbonized rayon)

L57 ANSWER 3 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

2000:712662 Document No. 133:271757 Body fluid absorbent having pH-indicating function. Kimura, Makiko (Kobayashi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2000279442 A2 20001010, 6 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1999-94057 19990331.

The absorbent, which detect body condition-dependent pH change due to menstrual cycle, Trichomonas infection, rupture of the membranes, etc., from discharge, has a dye which changes its color at pH 4.5-5.5 and shows color different between the pHs .gtoreq.4 in the 20-scale Munsell hue circle. A pattern of a chlorophenol red-contg. ink compn. was gravure-printed on a cellulose nonwoven fabric and laminated with a nonwoven fabric comprising silicone-treated polyethylene-PET composite fibers by embossing to give an absorbent sheet. The sheet showed Munsell hues 10Y and 5B at pH 4.96 and pH 5.34, resp.

IC ICM A61F013-00

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT Medical goods

Medical goods

(absorbents; body fluid absorbent having pH indicator

dyes to detect body condition-dependent pH changes)

IT Polyester fibers, biological studies

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(biconstituent with polyethylene fibers, nonwoven fabric, silicone-treated; body fluid absorbent having pH indicator dyes to detect body condition-dependent pH changes)

IT Acid-base indicators

Body fluid

Dyes

(body fluid absorbent having pH indicator dyes to detect body condition-dependent pH changes)

IT Nonwoven fabrics

(cellulose; body fluid absorbent having pH indicator dyes to detect body condition-dependent pH changes)

IT Fibers

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(cellulosic, nonwoven fabric; body fluid absorbent having pH indicator dyes to detect body condition-dependent pH changes)

IT Polyolefin fibers

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(ethylene, biconstituent with PET fibers, nonwoven fabric, silicone-treated; body fluid absorbent having pH indicator dyes to detect body condition-dependent pH changes)

IT Polyesters, biological studies

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(fiber, biconstituent with polyethylene, nonwoven fabric, silicone-treated; body fluid absorbent having pH indicator dyes to detect body condition-dependent pH changes)

IT Absorbents

Absorbents

(medical; body fluid absorbent having pH indicator dyes to detect body condition-dependent pH changes)

Polysiloxanes, biological studies ΙT RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (polyethylene-PET composite nonwoven fabric treated with; body fluid absorbent having pH indicator dyes to detect body condition-dependent pH changes) ΙT 4430-20-0, Chlorophenol red RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (body fluid absorbent having pH indicator dyes to detect body condition-dependent pH changes) 9002-88-4, Polyethylene. TΤ RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (fiber, biconstituent with poly(ethylene terephthalate), nonwoven fabric, silicone-treated; body fluid absorbent having pH indicator dyes to detect body condition-dependent pH changes) 25038-59-9, Poly(ethylene terephthalate), biological studies ΙT RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (fiber, biconstituent with polyethylene, nonwoven fabric, silicone-treated; body fluid absorbent having pH indicator dyes to detect body condition-dependent pH changes) L57 ANSWER 4 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS 1998:430194 Document No. 129:109460 Polyamine polymers from alternating aliphatic polyketones, their manufacture, and their use. Kratz, Detlef; Lippert, Ferdinand; Schwab, Peter; Boeckh, Dieter; Perner, Johannes (BASF A.-G., Germany). Ger. Offen. DE 19654058 A1 19980625, 16 (German). CODEN: GWXXBX. APPLICATION: DE 1996-19654058 19961/223. Polyamine polymers are manufd. by reaction of 1-alkene-CO AΒ alternating copolymers with NH3 or RNH2 (R = NH2, OH, C1-10 alkyl, C6-20 aryl, C7-20 aralkyl, C7-20 alkaryl, or organosilane or reagents releasing NH3 or RNH2 and hydrogenation. These polymers are useful in textile industry, detergents, adhesives, cosmetics, metal processing and extg., paper industry, gasoline, and lubricants. ICM C08G073-06 ÏC C08G061-12; B01F017-52; C09K015-30; D06M015-61; C08G059-50; ICS C10M149-22; D06P001-52 CC 35-8 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers) Section cross-reference(s): 38, 40, 43, **46**, 51, 62 polyamine polymer aliph polyketone aminated SThydrogenated; alternating alkene carbon monoxide copolymer aminated; lubricant additive polyamine polymer; gasoline additive polyamine polymer; paper industry polyamine polymer; metal processing extg polyamine polymer; cosmetic pólyamine polymer; adhesive polyamine polymer, ; detergent polyamine polymer; textile industry polyamine polymer ΙT Polyketones

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

(aliph.; polyamine **polymers** from alternating aliph. polyketones)

IT Cosmetics

(creams; polyamine **polymers** from alternating aliph. polyketones for skin creams)

IT Detergents

(dishwashing; polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for additives for dishwashing detergents) IT Recycling (metal; polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for metal recycling) Polyamines ÌΤ RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones) ΙT Sizes (agents) (polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for additives for sizes) TT Adhesives Crosslinking agents (polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for adhesive **crosslinkers**) Complexing agents IT (polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for complexing agents) Corrosion inhibitors IT. (polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for corrosion inhibitors) ΙT Dispersing agents (polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for dispersants) ΙT Detergents Dyes (polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for dye-transfer inhibitors in detergents) ΙT Epoxy resins, uses RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses) (polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for epoxy resin crosslinkers) ΙT Gasoline additives (polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for gasoline additives) Hair preparations ΙT (polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for hair prepns.) ΙT Lubricants (polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for lubricants). IT Paper (polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for papermaking auxiliaries) IT Cosmetics Solubilizers (polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for solubilizers for cosmetics) Stabilizing agents ΙT (polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for stabilizers for polyoxyalkylenes) ΤТ Polyoxyalkylenes, uses RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses) (polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for stabilizers for polyoxyalkylenes) ΙT Textiles (polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones for textile treatment) IT Colloids

(protective; polyamine polymers from alternating aliph.
 polyketones for protective colloids)
Polyoxyalkylenes, preparation
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(reaction products with aminated, hydrogenated alkene-carbon monoxide alternating copolymers, surface-active; polyamine

polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones)

IT Metals, processes

TT

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process) (refining; polyamine **polymers** from alternating aliph. polyketones for metal extg.)

IT 111190-67-1DP, Carbon monoxide-ethylene alternating copolymer,
 aminated, hydrogenated
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent);

USES (Uses)
(polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones)
506-87-6DP, Ammonium carbonate, reaction products with alkene-carbon monoxide alternating copolymers, hydrogenated 7664-41-7DP,
Ammonia, reaction products with alkene-carbon monoxide alternating copolymers, hydrogenated, preparation

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(polyamine polymers from alternating aliph. polyketones)

IT 7803-49-8, Hydroxylamine, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(polyamine **polymers** from alternating aliph. polyketones for stabilizers for hydroxylamine)

TT 7664-93-9DP, Sulfuric acid, salts with aminated, hydrogenated alkene-carbon monoxide alternating copolymers, preparation 25322-68-3DP, Polyethylene glycol, reaction products with aminated, hydrogenated alkene-carbon monoxide alternating copolymers RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(surface-active; polyamine **polymers** from alternating aliph. polyketones)

L57 ANSWER 5 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

1998:253111 Document No. 128:296184 Polycationic condensation products as dye-fixing additives for detergents and post-laundering treatment agents. Boeckh, Dieter; Jaeger, Hans-Ulrich; Lux, Juergen Alfred (BASF A.-G., Germany). Ger. Offen. DE 19643281 Al 19980423, 10 pp. (German). CODEN: GWXXBX. APPLICATION: DE 1996-19643281 19961021.

- AB The title agents, which suppress the transfer and detachment of dyes during and after washing, are prepd. by condensing piperazine (I), its derivs., or imidazoles with dihaloalkanes, epihalohydrins, and/or diepoxides in mol ratio 1:0.8-1.1 and optionally quaternizing with C4-25 alkylating agents; or by heating triethanolamine or triisopropanolamine with acid catalysts and quaternizing as above. Condensing I with epichlorohydrin in mol ratio 1:1 and quaternizing with 1.4 equiv. PhCH2Cl (based on I) gave a product (mol. wt. 3500) as a 24% aq. soln. Using a softening rinse contg. 2% this product inhibited transfer of a dye (Direct Blue 71) from a cotton fabric by 99%, dye loss after 5 launderings being 7.2%.
- IC ICM C11D003-42 ICS C11D003-26
- CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
 Section cross-reference(s): 35
- ST dye transfer inhibitor laundering; piperazine

condensate inhibitor dye transfer; cationic polyelectrolyte inhibitor dye transfer; epichlorohydrin condensate inhibitor dye

transfer; benzyl chloride quaternization polyelectrolyte

IT . Polyelectrolytes

(cationic; polycationic condensation products as dye-fixing additives for detergents and post-laundering treatment agents)

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (diepoxides, reaction products with heterocyclic amines; polycationic condensation products as dye-fixing additives for detergents and post-laundering treatment agents)

Alkanes, uses IT

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) .(halo, di-, reaction products with heterocyclic amines; polycationic condensation products as dye-fixing additives for detergents and post-laundering treatment agents)

ΙT

(polycationic condensation products as dye-fixing additives for detergents)

Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (polymers; polycationic condensation products as dye-fixing additives for detergents and post-laundering treatment

Dyes

(transfer inhibitors; polycationic condensation products as dye-fixing additives for detergents and post-laundering treatment agents)

- 78-87-5D, 1,2-Dichloropropane, reaction products with heterocyclic amines 100-44-7D, Benzyl chloride, reaction products with piperazineepichlorohydrin condensates 102-71-6D, Triethanolamine, condensation products, quaternized 106-89-8D, Epichlorohydrin, reaction products with piperazine, quaternized 107-06-2D, 1,2-Dichloroethane, reaction products with heterocyclic amines 110-56-5D, 1,4-Dichlorobutane, reaction products with heterocyclic amines 110-85-0D, Piperazine, reaction products with epichlorohydrin, 122-20-3D, Triisopropanolamine, condensation products, quaternized, uses 140-31-8D, 1-Piperazineethanamine, reaction products with quaternized org. halides and/or epoxides 142-28-9D, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 288-32-4D, Imidazole, reaction products with heterocyclic amines reaction products with epichlorohydrin and piperazine 1464-53-5D, Bioxirane, reaction products with heterocyclic amines 7209-38-3D, 1,4-Piperazinedipropanamine, reaction products with org. halides and/or epoxides
 - RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (polycationic condensation products as dye-fixing additives for detergents and post-laundering treatment agents)
- L57 ANSWER 6 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS Document No. 127:332743 Light conversion materials for use in agriculture. Narahara, Takeshi; Suda, Hiroshi, Takahashi, Hiroshi (Nippon Soda Co., Ltd., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho 32 09252668 A2 19970930 Heisei, 5 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1996-90448 19960319.
- The title materials, useful in greenhouses, mulching films, reflecting plates, nets, fruit packages, etc., contain (A) fluorescent dyes having max. absorbance (.lambda.max) at 350-450 nm and max. fluorescence at 380-520 nm and (B) dyes having .lambda.max at 520-800 nm.

Thus, polyester nonwoven fabrics were treated with Mikawhite ATN 75, Disperse Blue FB (disperse dye, .lambda.max 632 nm) 50, and Na di(2-ethylhexyl)sulfosuccinate 180 g at 95-100.degree., washed, and dried to obtain blue fabrics showing light absorbance at 382 nm and luminescence at 419 nm.

ICM A01G013-02 IC

ICS A01G009-14; D06P005-00

40-6 (Textiles and Fibers) CC

Section cross-reference(s): 38

Luminescent substances ΙT

Luminescent substances

(dyes; light conversion materials for use in agriculture contg.

fluorescent dyes and light-absorbing dyes

Polyester fibers, uses IT RL: AGR (Agricultural use); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(fabrics; light conversion materials for use in agriculture contg.

fluorescent dyes and light-absorbing dyes

Agriculture and Agricultural chemistry IT

Nonwoven fabrics

(light conversion materials for use in agriculture contg. fluorescent

dyes and light-absorbing dyes)

·IT

(light-absorbing; light conversion materials for use in agriculture contq. fluorescent dyes and light-

absorbing dyes)

ΙT Dyes

GΙ

Dyes

(luminescent; light conversion materials for use in agriculture contg. fluorescent dyes and light-absorbing dyes

197923-05-0, Disperse Blue FB 12224-27-0, Mikawhite ATN TΤ RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (light conversion materials for use in agriculture contg. fluorescent dyes and light-absorbing dyes)

L57 ANSWER 7 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

Document No. 126:76517 Use of water-insoluble, 1997:33971

crosslinked polymers having pyrrolidone, imidazole, or pyridine side chains as dye-

transfer inhibitors for detergents. Boeckh,

Dieter; Jaeger, Hans-Ulrich; Funhoff, Angelika; Schade, Christian; Stein, Stefan (BASF A.-G., Germany). Ger. Offen. DE 19519337 Al 19961128, 12 pp.

(German): CODEN: GWXXBX. APPLICATION: DE 1995-19519337 19950526.

Water-insol., crosslinked polymers prepd. from AΒ 1-vinylpyrrolidone and(or) vinylimidazole derivs. I (R, R1, R2 = H, C1-4 alkyl, or Ph) or 4-vinylpyridine N-oxide and having .gtoreq.90% particles with size 0.1--500 .mu.m are useful as dye-transfer inhibitors for detergents contg. bleaching agents and .ltoreq.8% alkylbenzenesulfonates. ICM C11D001-83 IC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents) CC pyrrolidone group polymer manuf detergent STadditive; alkylbenzenesulfonate detergent dye transfer inhibitor; dye transfer inhibitor detergent bleach contg; pyridine group polymer manuf detergent additive; imidazole group polymer manuf detergent additive Bleaching agents IT Detergents Dyes (use of water-insol., crosslinked polymers having pyrrolidone, imidazole, or pyridine side chains as dye-transfer inhibitors for detergents) 15630-89-4, Sodium percarbonate 11138-47-9, Sodium perborate ΙT RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (bleach; use of water-insol., crosslinked polymers having pyrrolidone, imidazole, or pyridine side chains as dye-transfer inhibitors for detergents) 162328-49-6P 185041-24-1P TΤ RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (use of water-insol., crosslinked polymers having pyrrolidone, imidazole, or pyridine side chains as dye-transfer inhibitors for detergents) 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13 alkyl derivs., sodium salts, uses TΤ RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES Lod have (use of water-insol., crosslinked polymers having pyrrolidone, imidazole, or pyridine side chains as dye-transfer inhibitors for detergents) L57 ANSWER 8 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

1996:653271 Document No. 125:303850 Laundry article for preventing dye carry-over and indicator therefor. Johnson, Kaj A.; Van Buskirk, Gregory; Gillette, Samuel M. (Clorox Company, USA; Precision Fabrics Group, Inc.). PCT Int. Appl. WO 9626831 Al 19960906, 33 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: CA, JP, MX; RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1996-US2531 19960222. PRIORITY: US 1995-396853 19950301.

AB A system for removing extraneous, random free-flowing dyes from laundry washing applications comprises a laundry article that can freely circulate among items being laundered. The laundry article comprises a dye absorber and a dye transfer inhibitor which are introduced into a wash liquor via a support matrix. The dye absorber maintains a relational assocn, with the support matrix in the wash liquor, whereas the dye transfer inhibitor is delivered up from the support matrix to the wash liquor and may be evenly distributed through the wash liquor. The laundry article provides a method for preventing the

redeposition of extraneous dyes onto other wash items, while simultaneously providing an indicator system for the manifestation of such scavenging process. A typical laundry article was manufd. by dipping a fabric composed of 54% wood pulp and 46% polyester fibers in a mixt. contg. Reten 203 (low-to-medium mol. wt., high-charge d. cationic resin) 100, Polycup 1884 (water-sol. epichlorohydrin -polyamide) 50, and water 250 g, passing the impregnated fabric through 2 nip rollers, and cured 60 s at 300.degree.F.

IC ICM B32B007-00

ICS B32B027-00; D03D003-00; D03D015-00

CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

dye redeposition prevention system laundering; epichlorohydrin polyamide impregnated fabric; cationic resin impregnated fabric; pulp fabric impregnated dye redeposition preventer; polyester fabric impregnated dye redeposition preventer; fabric impregnated dye redeposition prevention system

IT Amphoteric substances

(dye absorbers; impregnated fabrics contg. dye absorber and dye transfer inhibitor for preventing redeposition of

dyes onto laundered garments with indicator for dye scavenging)

IT Proteins, uses

Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (dye absorbers; impregnated fabrics contg. dye absorber and dye transfer inhibitor for preventing redeposition of dyes onto laundered garments with indicator for dye scavenging)

IT Gums and Mucilages

Oxidizing agents

(dye-transfer inhibitors; impregnated fabrics contg. dye absorber and dye transfer inhibitor for preventing redeposition of dyes onto laundered garments with indicator for dye scavenging)

IT Enzymes
Peptides, uses
Polyamides, uses

Polyamines RI: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(dye-transfer inhibitors; impregnated fabrics contg. dye absorber and dye transfer inhibitor for preventing redeposition of dyes onto laundered garments with indicator for dye scavenging)

IT Pulp, cellulose

(fabrics contg. polyester fibers and pulp fibers; impregnated fabrics contg. dye absorber and dye transfer inhibitor for preventing redeposition of dyes onto laundered garments with indicator for dye scavenging)

IT Dyes

(impregnated fabrics contg. dye absorber and dye transfer inhibitor for preventing redeposition of dyes onto laundered garments with indicator for dye scavenging)

IT Polyester fibers, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (impregnated fabrics contg. dye absorber and dye transfer inhibitor for preventing redeposition of dyes onto laundered garments with indicator for dye scavenging)

IT Surfactants

(amphoteric, dye-transfer inhibitors; impregnated fabrics contg. dye absorber and dye transfer inhibitor for preventing redeposition of dyes onto laundered garments with indicator for dye scavenging)

```
ΙT
    Surfactants
        (cationic, dye-transfer inhibitors; impregnated
       fabrics contg. dye absorber and dye transfer
       inhibitor for preventing redeposition of dyes onto laundered
       garments with indicator for dye scavenging)
ΙŤ
    Polyamides, uses
    RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (poly(amino acids), dye-transfer inhibitors;
       impregnated fabrics contg. dye absorber and dye transfer
       inhibitor for preventing redeposition of dyes onto laundered
       garments with indicator for dye scavenging)
    Carboxylic acids, uses
ΙT
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (polymers, impregnated fabrics contg. dye absorber and dye
        transfer inhibitor for preventing redeposition of
        dyes onto laundered garments with indicator for dye scavenging)
ΙŤ
    Polyamides, uses
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
       (reaction products, with epichlorohydrin, dye absorbers;
       impregnated fabrics contg. dye absorber and dye transfer
        inhibitor for preventing redeposition of dyes onto laundered
        garments with indicator for dye scavenging)
     120-93-4D, Imidazolidinone, derivs.
ΙT
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (cationic polymers crosslinked by, dye absorbers;
        impregnated fabrics contg. dye absorber and dye transfer
        inhibitor for preventing redeposition of dyes onto laundered
        garments with indicator for dye scavenging)
                                                     3327-22-8, QUAB 188
     67-48-1, Choline chloride
                                 1398-61-4, Chitin
TΤ
                 9003-11-6, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer
     9002-98-6
                                                              129807-53-0,
     26336-38-9, Poly(vinylamine)
                                    73071-59-7, Polycup 172
                                                              182971-66-0
     Polycup 1884
                    182630-98-4 182971-62-6 182971-63-7
                                                             183079-68-7
                                               183074-46-6
                   182971-68-2
                                 182971-69-3
     182971-67-1
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (dye absorber; impregnated fabrics contg. dye absorber and dye
        transfer inhibitor for preventing redeposition of
        dyes onto laundered garments with indicator for dye scavenging)
     106-89-8D, Epichlorohydrin, reaction products with polyamides
TT
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (dye absorbers; impregnated fabrics contg. dye absorber and dye
        transfer inhibitor for preventing redeposition of
        dyes onto laundered garments with indicator for dye scavenging)
                                                 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose
     9000-30-0, Guar gum
                           9003-39-8, PVP K-30
TΤ
                                                                 12304-65-3,
                              11137-98-7, Magnesium aluminate
     9005-32-7, Alginic acid
                    25232-42-2, Poly(vinylimidazole)
                                                       182482-80-0
     Hydrotalcite
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (dye-transfer inhibitor; impregnated fabrics contg.
        dye absorber and dye transfer inhibitor for
        preventing redeposition of dyes onto laundered garments with indicator
        for dye scavenging)
     12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin
ΙT
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (dye-transfer inhibitors; impregnated fabrics
        contg. dye absorber and dye transfer inhibitor for
        preventing redeposition of dyes 'onto laundered garments with indicator
        for dye scavenging)
     79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers
                                                 9012-76-4, Chitosan
IT
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (impregnated fabrics contg. dye absorber and dye transfer
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inhibitor for preventing redeposition of dyes onto laundered

garments with indicator for dye scavenging) L57 ANSWER 9 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS Document No. 125:225161 Preparation of agglomerated crosslinked vinylimidazole copolymers for use as dye transfer inhibitors. Schade, Christian; Schneider, Karl-Heinrich (BASF A.-G., Germany). Ger. Offen. DE 19505750 Al 19960822, (German). CODEN: GWXXBX. APPLICATION: DE 1995-19505750 19950220. The title copolymers, useful as dye transfer AΒ inhibitors in laundry detergents, are prepd. by radical polymn. of a monomer mixt. (e.g., N-vinylimidazole, N-vinylpyrrolidone, and N,N'-divinylethyleneurea) in a water-in-oil emulsion contg. .gtoreq.1 emulsifier, azeotropic distn. of the water from the emulsion, and isolation of the copolymer as agglomerated finely divided particles, the emulsifier being a block copolymer having hydrophobic and hydrophilic blocks, e.g., Hypermer B 246, an oxirane-styrene block copolymer, or Tegopren 7006. ICM C08F026-06 IC ICS C08F002-32; B01F017-52; C11D003-37 C08G081-00; C08G081-02; C08G077-46 ICA 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents) CC Section cross-reference(s): 35 vinylimidazole emulsion polymn dye transfer ST inhibitor; block copolymer emulsifier polymn vinylimidazole; crosslinking vinyimidazole copolymn emulsion; laundry detergent dye transfer inhibitor; imidazole vinyl polymn dye

transfer inhibitor

Emulsifying agents IT (block copolymers; in prepn. of agglomerated crosslinked vinylimidazole copolymers for use as dye transfer inhibitors)

IT Dyes (prepn. of agglomerated crosslinked vinylimidazole copolymers as dye transfer inhibitors in detergents)

ΙT Polymerization (emulsion, of agglomerated crosslinked vinylimidazole copolymers for use as dye transfer inhibitors

TΨ Detergents (laundry, prepn. of agglomerated crosslinked vinylimidazole copolymers for use as dye transfer inhibitors

Siloxanes and Silicones, uses TΤ RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (polyether-, emulsifier; in prepn. of agglomerated crosslinked vinylimidazole copolymers for use as dye transfer

inhibitors) ΙT Polyethers, uses RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (siloxane-, emulsifier; in prepn. of agglomerated crosslinked vinylimidazole copolymers for use as dye transfer inhibitors)

87865-39-2P, N,N'-Divinylethyleneurea-N-vinylimidazole copolymer TΤ 、87865-40-5P, N,N'-Divinylethyleneurea-N-vinylimidazole-N-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM

ΪT

(Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (agglomerated crosslinked particles prepd. by emulsion
 polymn. for use as dye transfer inhibitors)
107311-90-0, Ethylene oxide-styrene block copolymer
117753-68-1, Hypermer B 246
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (emulsifier; in prepn. of agglomerated crosslinked vinylimidazole copolymers for use as dye transfer inhibitors)

L57 ANSWER 10 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
1996:155557 Document No. 124:205653 Crosslinked copolymers
as dye transfer inhibitors in laundry
detergents. Detering, Juergen; Schade, Christian; Perner,
Johannes; Jaeger, Hans-Ulrich (BASF A.-G., Germany). Ger. Offen. DE
4421179 A1 19951221, 11 pp. (German). CODEN: GWXXBX. APPLICATION: DE
1994-4421179 19940617.

AB The title copolymers contain units derived from 1-vinylpyrrolidone (I), 1-vinylimidazole or a deriv., and/or 4-vinylpyridine N-oxide and have particle size 0.1-500 .mu.m. A copolymer prepd. from I and N,N'-divinylethyleneurea was used as a dye transfer inhibitor.

IC ICM C11D003-37 ICS C08F226-06; C08F271-02

ICA D06L001-12

ICI C11D003-37, C11D003-39, C11D003-395; C08F226-06, C08F226-00, C08F220-28, C08F220-60

CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

vinylpyrrolidone copolymer crosslinking dye transfer inhibitor; vinylimidazole copolymer crosslinking dye transfer inhibitor; vinylpyridine copolymer crosslinking dye transfer inhibitor; divinylethyleneurea copolymer dye transfer inhibitor; ethyleneurea divinyl copolymer dye transfer inhibitor; laundry detergent dye transfer inhibitor; amine polymer crosslinking dye transfer inhibitor; particle size polymer dye transfer inhibitor

IT Particle size
(laundry detergents contg. dye transfer

inhibitors comprising copolymers with controlled)
IT Crosslinking

Crosslinking
 (of copolymers as dye transfer inhibitors
 in laundry detergents)

IT Dyes

(transfer inhibitors; crosslinked copolymers for use in laundry detergents)

11 Detergents

(laundry, crosslinked copolymers as dye transfer inhibitors in)

controlled particle size for use in laundry detergents)

IT 38743-73-6, N,N'-Divinylethyleneurea-1-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 87865-39-2 87865-40-5, N,N'-Divinylethyleneurea-1-vinylimidazole-1-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 174350-91-5

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(dye transfer inhibitors; with controlled particle
size for use in laundry detergents)

L57 ANSWER 11 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

- 1995:994832 Document No. 124:59935 Metallomacrocycle catalyst composition containing amphiphilic polymer for increased half-life in presence of peroxide source. Johnstone, Robert A. Walker; Stocks, Paul Anthony; Hardy, Frederick Edward; Pluyter, Johan Gerwin L.; Simpson, Anthony Joseph (Procter and Gamble Co., USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 9524267 A1 19950914, 53 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: CA, CN, JP, MX, US, VN; RW: AT, BE; CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1995-US1880 19950216. PRIORITY: EP 1994-301641 19940308.
- AB Complexes of a transition metal catalyst selected from transition metal porphins [e.g., tetraphenylporphyrin Mn(III) chloride] and transition metal phthalocyanines with an amphiphilic polymer (e.g., copolymer of Na 4-styrenesulfonate and 2-vinylnaphthalene) have a longer half-life than the polymer-free catalyst in the presence of a peroxide source. The complexes are useful with peroxides for inhibiting dye transfer during laundering, for converting an unsatd compd. such as cyclooctene or tetramethylethene to the corresponding epoxide, etc.

IC ICM B01J031-00

ICS C07D301-14; C07D301-19

CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

Section cross-reference(s): 45

porphin metal catalyst oxidn epoxidn; phthalocyanine metal catalyst oxidn epoxidn; sulfostyrene polymer complex catalyst oxidn epoxidn; dye transfer inhibitor peroxide catalyst; epoxidn catalyst polymer complex; peroxide dye transfer inhibitor epoxidn catalyst; manganese porphyrin catalyst oxidn epoxidn

IT Dyes

(complexes of **polymers** and metal phthalocyanines and porphyrins as catalysts for peroxides as oxidizing agents for preventing transfer of)

IT Epoxidation catalysts

(complexes of **polymers** and metal phthalocyanines and porphyrins as catalysts for peroxides for epoxidn. of olefins)

IT Oxidation catalysts

(complexes of **polymers** and metal phthalocyanines and porphyrins as catalysts for peroxides for oxidn. of dyes to prevent transfer during laundering)

IT Bleaching agents

(complexes of **polymers** and metal phthalocyanines and porphyrins as catalysts for peroxides in preventing dye transfer during laundering)

IT Detergents

(laundry, complexes of **polymers** and metal phthalocyanines and porphyrins as catalysts for oxidizing agents for preventing dye transfer during use of)

12619-70-4D, Cyclodextrin, complexes with metal phthalocyanines and porphyrins 14325-24-7D, Manganese (II) phthalocyanine, complexes with amphiphilic polymers 29297-55-0D, Vinylimidazole-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer, complexes with metal phthalocyanines and porphyrins 32195-55-4D, complexes with amphiphilic polymers 67368-92-7D, complexes with amphiphilic polymers 172283-36-2D, complexes with metal phthalocyanines and porphyrins

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RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
        (catalysts; for use with peroxide source in dye transfer inhibition and
       .olefin epoxidn.)
     563-79-1, Tetramethylethylene 591-49-1, 1-Methylcyclohexene
                                                                     931-88-4,
ΙT
    Cyclooctene
     RL: RCT (Reactant)
        (complexes of polymers and metal phthalocyanines and
       porphyrins as catalysts for epoxidn. of)
                                    1713-33-3P, 1-Methylcyclohexene
     286-62-4P, Cyclooctene epoxide
              5076-20-0P, Tetramethyloxirane
     RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
        (complexes of polymers and metal phthalocyanines and
       porphyrins as epoxidn. catalysts in prepn. of)
     7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, uses 10332-33-9; Sodium perborate
IT
     monohydrate
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (oxidizing agents; complexes of polymers and metal
       phthalocyanines and porphyrins as catalysts for use with)
=> d L58 1-16 cbib abs hitind
L58 ANSWER 1 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
             Document No. 132:124535 Dye transfer-inhibiting colored
     concentrated fabric softener compositions, their preparation and
     inhibition of dye transfer to fabrics. Pergament, Nancy; Fox, Daniel
     Joseph; Hsu, Feng-Lung Gordon (Unilever PLC, UK). Can. Pat. Appl. CA
     2242297 AA 19990103, 44 pp. (English). CODEN: CPXXEB. APPLICATION: CA
     1998-2242297 19980702. PRIORITY: US 1997-887589 19970703; US 1998-45417.
     19980320.
     The title compn. includes a fabric conditioning active 3-35, a dye
AB
     transfer inhibiting compd. preferably poly(N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone) (I)
     0.1-10, and a colorant 0.0001-0.05%. An example fabric softener contained
     Accosoft 460 HC 12-20, Adogen 442 3-8, I 0.1-10.0, lactic acid 0.05-5,
     CaCl2 0.05-0.4, Ucarcide 250 0.02-1, perfume 0.2-1, Acid Yellow 17
     0.0001-0.05%, and the balance water.
     ICM D06P005-04
ΙC
     ICS D06M015-356; D06M013-46
     46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
CC
     polyvinyl pyrrolidone dye transfer inhibitor; fabric
ST
     softener colored dye transfer inhibiting; yellow dye colored fabric
     softener; cationic active fabric softener
ΙT
     Surfactants
        (cationic; dye transfer-inhibiting fabric softener compns.)
TT
     Fabric softeners
     Pigments, nonbiological
        (dye transfer-inhibiting fabric softener compns.)
ΙT
     Amine oxides
     RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
        (polymers, dye transfer inhibitor; dye
        transfer-inhibiting fabric softener compns.)
                                             25232-42-2, Poly(vinylimidazole)
     9003-39-8, Poly(N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone)
     29297-55-0, N-Vinylimidazole-N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone
     copolymer
     RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
        (dye transfer inhibitor; dye transfer
        -inhibiting fabric softener compns.)
L58 ANSWER 2 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
1999:529232 Document No. 131:171893 Detergent compositions
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containing an aminosilicone and a polymer inhibiting color transfer. Aubay, Eric; Joubert, Daniel; Popoff, Christine '(Rhodia ·Chimie, Fr.). PCT Int. Appl. WO 9941347 Al 19990819, 27 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG. (French). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1999-FR269 19990208. PRIORITY: US 1998-PV74408 19980211. The invention concerns the use, in detergent compns. for AΒ clothes, as agent for protecting colors of white and colored clothing, of an amine silicone assocd. with at least a org. polymer inhibiting color transfer (preferably polyvinylpyrrolidone). IC ICM C11D003-37 ICS C11D003-00 **46-5** (Surface Active Agents and Detergents) CC laundry detergent aminosilicone; polyvinylpyrrolidone dye ST transfer inhibitor laundry detergent ΙT Polysiloxanes, uses RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (amino; laundry detergents contg. aminosilicones and polymers inhibiting color transfer) TΤ (laundry detergents contg. aminosilicones and polymers inhibiting color transfer) Detergents ŤΤ (laundry; laundry detergents contg. aminosilicones and polymers inhibiting color transfer) 9003-39-8, Sokalan HP 50 TΨ RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (color-transfer inhibitors; laundry detergents contg. aminosilicones and polymers inhibiting color transfer) 29297-55-0, N-Vinylimidazole-N-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer ΙT 60952-05-8, 4-Vinylpyridine-4-vinylpyridine N-oxide copolymer 156623-21-1D, [3-(2-Aminoethylamino)propyl]methylsilanedioldimethylsilanediol copolymer, dimethylmethoxysilyl-terminated RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (laundry detergents contg. aminosilicones and polymers inhibiting color transfer) refat least L58 ANSWER 3 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS Document No. 124:264092 Amino group-containing 1996:196908 polymers as dye transfer inhibitors for use in laundry detergents. Nakaya, Hiroshi; Watanabe, Toshuki (Lion Corp, Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 07316590 A2 19951205 Heisei, 8 (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1994-136582 19940526. The title polymers, useful for preventing dye transfer from colored fabrics during laundering, comprise poly(3-amino -.epsilon.-caprolactam), copolymers of 3-amino -.epsilon.-caprolactam with .epsilon.-caprolactam, glycine, glutamic acid, or arginine, copolymers of .epsilon.-caprolactam with .alpha.-dimethylamine-.epsilon.-caprolactam, poly(vinylamine), copolymers of vinylamine with ethylene, vinyl alc., or Na acrylate, poly(allylamine), poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride),

polyethylenimine, etc.

IC

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ICM C11D003-37
IC
    ICS C11D003-26
CC
    46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
ST
    dye transfer inhibitor amino polymer
    detergent; laundry detergent dye transfer
    inhibitor; aminocaprolactam polymer dye
    transfer inhibitor; polyamide amino dye transfer
    inhibitor; caprolactam amino polymer dye
     transfer inhibitor; vinylamine polymer dye
     transfer inhibitor; polydiallyldimethylammonium chloride
    dye transfer inhibitor; polyethylenimine dye
     transfer inhibitor
ΙT
     Polyamines
     Ouaternary ammonium compounds, uses
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (dye transfer inhibitors for use in laundry
       detergents)
ΙŤ
        (transfer inhibitors; laundry detergents
        contq. amino group-contg. polymers as)
ΙT
     Polyamides, uses
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (amino-contg., dye transfer inhibitors for use in
        laundry detergents)
ΙT
     Detergents
        (laundry, amino group-contg. polymers as dye
        transfer inhibitors in)
ΙŤ
     Amines, uses
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (poly-, dye transfer inhibitors for use in laundry
        detergents)
     9002-98-6, Polyethylenimine 26062-79-3, Poly(diallyldimethylammonium
ΙT
                26336-38-9, Poly(vinylamine) 29499-22-7, Vinyl
     alcohol-vinylamine copolymer
                                    30551-89-4, Poly(allylamine)
                  71550-12-4, Poly(allylamine hydrochloride)
                                                             95797-35-6
     70394-25-1
                                                             175221-31-5
                   175221-28-0
                                175221-29-1
                                              175221-30-4
     169160-27-4
     175284-73-8
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (dye transfer inhibitors for use in laundry
        detergents)
L58 ANSWER 4 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
              Document No. 124:32582 Polymers as dye migration
1995:995283
     inhibitors for detergents. Zirnstein, Michael; Trieselt,
     Wolfgang; Oppenlaender, Knut; Nilz, Claudia; Kroener, Michael; Guenther,
     Wolfgang (BASF A.-G., Germany). Ger. Offen. DE 4413720 Al 19951026, 12
          (German). CODEN: GWXXBX. APPLICATION: DE 1994-4413720 19940420.
     pp.
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The title polymers, bearing aminal, semiaminal, or aminal-acetal groups, are prepd. from polymers contg.

vinylamine units, aldehydes or ketones, and other compds. bearing NH and/or OH groups. Adding 49.3 g 36.5% HCHO over 2 h to 62.5 g 1-(3-aminopropyl)imidazole stirred at 50.degree., stirring for 45 min, adding 71.8 g aq. poly(vinylamine) over 1.5 h, adding .apprx.120 mL H2O, and stirring at 50.degree. for 3 h gave a slightly turbid soln. When cotton fabrics dyed with 0.3% C.I. Direct Red 81, 1.0% C.I. Direct Orange 39, or 3.0% C.I. Direct Black 22 were washed with undyed cotton in the presence of the above soln. in a Launder-O-Meter at 60.degree. for 30 min, retention of tinctorial strength by the dyed fabrics was 13, 36, and 78%, resp.; vs. 0, 14, and 57, resp., with poly(vinylpyrrolidone) as inhibitor. ICM C08F271-00

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ICS C11D003-37
    C08F271-00, C08F026-02, C08F020-06; C08F020-08, C08F020-16, C08F020-42,
    C08F020-52, C08F016-00
     46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
     Section cross-reference(s): 38
     dye migration inhibitor detergent; polyvinylamine adduct
ST
     inhibitor dye transfer; formaldehyde adduct
     inhibitor dye transfer; aldehyde adduct
     inhibitor dye transfer; ketone adduct inhibitor
     dye transfer; aminopropylimidazole adduct inhibitor
     dye transfer; aminal polymer
     inhibitor dye transfer; acetal polymer
     inhibitor dye transfer
IT
     Acetals
      Aminals
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (polymer derivs.; dye migration inhibitors for
ΙT
    Detergents
      Dyes
        (polymers as dye migration inhibitors for detergents
     Aldehydes, uses
ΙT
     Ketones, uses
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (reaction products, with poly(vinylamine); dye migration inhibitors for
        detergents)
     50-00-0D, Formaldehyde, reaction products with poly(vinylamine)
ΙT
     107-15-3D, Ethylenediamine, reaction products with formaldehyde and
                        107-22-2D, Glyoxal, reaction products with
     poly(vinylamine)
                        123-72-8D, Butyraldehyde, reaction products with
     poly(vinylamine)
                        5036-48-6D, 1-(3-Aminopropyl)imidazole, reaction
     poly(vinylamine)
                                                     7664-41-7D, Ammonia,
     products with formaldehyde and poly(vinylamine)
     reaction products with formaldehyde and poly(vinylamine)
                                                                26336-38-9D,
                                                  29792-49-2D,
     Poly(vinylamine), aminal and acetal derivs.
     Poly(vinylamine) hydrochloride, aminal and acetal derivs.
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (dye migration inhibitors for detergents)
L58 ANSWER 5 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
             Document No. 123:314866 Manufacture of alkyl-1-vinylimidazole
1995:928106
     polymers as dye transfer inhibitors for
     laundry detergents. Schade, Christian; Jaeger, Hans-Ulrich;
     Detering, Juergen (BASF A.-G., Germany). Ger. Offen. DE 4341072 Al
     19950608, 9 pp. (German). CODEN: GWXXBX. APPLICATION: DE 1993-4341072
     19931202.
     The title polymers are manufd. by radical polymn. of
AΒ
     (A) .gtoreq.1 alkyl-1-vinylimidazole 10-100, 1-vinylpyrrolidone,
     1-vinylcaprolactam, 1-vinyltriazole, 1-vinylimidazole,
     1-vinyloxazolidinone, or their mixt. 0-90, another monoethylenica/11
     unsatd. monomer 0-30, and a monomer contg. .gtoreq.2 monoethylen&cally
     unsatd. bonds. The polymn. is carried out in H2O, .gtoreq.1
     C1-4 alc. or their mixts. as solvents in the presence of mol. wt.
     regulators. For example, 1% 2-methyl-1-vinylimidazole-1-vinylpyrrolidone
     copolymer (prepn. given) in a laundry detergent
     effectively prevented dye transfer in a cotton and polyester/cotton
     washing test.
     ICM C08F226-06
     ICS C08F002-42; C11D003-37
ICA C08F271-02
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C08F226-06, C08F226-02, C08F220-34, C08F220-60
ICI
     35-4 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
CC
     Section cross-reference(s): 46
     alkylvinylimidazole polymer manuf dye transfer
ST
     inhibitor; laundry detergent dye transfer
    inhibitor; methylvinylimidazole vinylpyrrolidone copolymer
     prepn dye transfer
    Dyes
IT
        (transfer of, inhibitors of, alkyl-1-vinylimidazole
       polymers as; manuf. of alkyl(vinyl)imidazole
       polymers as dye transfer inhibitors for
       laundry detergents)
    Detergents
TΤ
        (laundry, liq., contg. alkyl(vinyl)imidazole polymers
        ; manuf. of alkyl(vinyl)imidazole polymers as dye
        transfer inhibitors for laundry detergents)
TT
     Polymerization
        (radical, of alkyl-1-vinylimidazoles; manuf. of alkyl(vinyl)
        imidazole polymers as dye transfer
        inhibitors for laundry detergents)
                                                     25610-91-7P,
     25086-88-8P, 2-Ethyl-1-vinylimidazole polymer
TΤ
     2-Methyl-1-vinylimidazole-1-Vinylpyrrolidone copolymer
     26983-77-7P, 2-Methyl-1-vinylimidazole polymer
                                                     170482-13-0P
                    170482-15-2P
     170482-14-1P
    RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
        (manuf. of alkyl(vinyl)imidazole polymers as dye
        transfer inhibitors for laundry detergents)
L58 ANSWER 6 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
              Document No. 123:202986 Dye-transfer-inhibiting systems for use
1995:820558
     in laundry detergents. Sterling, Marisa Elizabeth; Dinniwell,
     Alan Robert (Procter and Gamble Co., USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 9503390 Al
     19950202, 20 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ,
     FI, GE, HU, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO,
     RU, SD, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI,
     CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE,
                             CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1994-US6849
     SN, TD, TG. (English).
     19940616. PRIORITY: US 1993-94418 19930719; US 1994-250128 19940603.
     The title systems comprise 1 part dye-binding polymer selected
AΒ
     from poly(vinylpyrrolidone), polymers contg. amine
     oxide groups, and N-vinylimidazole-N-vinylpyrrolidone copolymers
     and 2-250 parts oxyalkylene group-contg. polymer (e.g.,
     polyethylene glycol) and/or cellulose deriv. (e.g., CM-cellulose).
IC
     ICM C11D003-37
     ICS C11D003-22
     46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
     vinylpyrrolidone polymer dye transfer
ST
     inhibitor; polyamine oxide dye transfer
     inhibitor; vinylimidazole copolymer dye transfer
     inhibitor; polyethylene glycol dye transfer
     inhibitor; CM cellulose dye transfer inhibitor
     ; laundry detergent dye transfer inhibitor
ΙT
     Dyes
        (transfer inhibitors; laundry detergent
        compns. contg. polymer mixts. as)
İT
     Detergents
        (laundry, dye-transfer inhibitor systems comprising
        polymer mixts. for)
     9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-32-4
                                                    25322-68-3, Polyethylene
ΙŤ
```

29297-55-0, N-Vinylimidazole-N-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (dye-transfer inhibitors; laundry
 detergents contg.)

L58 ANSWER 7 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
1995:806326 Document No. 123:203007 Dye-transfer
inhibitors for use with laundry detergents and fabric
softeners. Kirk, Thomas C.; Schwartz, Curtis; Weinstein, Barry (USA).
Can. Pat. Appl. CA 2127419 AA 19950113, 38 pp. (English). CODEN: CPXXEB.
APPLICATION: CA 1994-2127419 19940705. PRIORITY: US 1993-90860 19930712.

Polyoxyethylene group-contg. polyurethanes (e.g., prepd. from polyethylene glycol, HMDI, and hexanol or from pentaerythritol, TDI, and polyethylene glycol mono-Me ether), acrylamide polymers (e.g., copolymers of N,N-dimethylacrylamide and hydroxyethyl methacrylate, N-methylacrylamide, or methacrylic acid), and amino acid polymers [e.g., poly(aspartic acid)] are useful for inhibiting dye transfer between fabrics during laundering and rinsing.

IC ICM C11D003-37 ICS' C11D001-722

CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

ST dye transfer inhibitor polymer laundering;
polyoxyethylene polyurethane dye transfer inhibitor;
acrylamide polymer dye transfer inhibitor;
polyaspartic acid dye transfer inhibitor; softener
fabric dye transfer inhibitor; laundry

X

detergent dye transfer inhibitor
IT Urethane polymers, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(dye-transfer inhibitors; for use with laundry
detergents and softeners)

IT Softening agents

(for fabrics; polymers as dye transfer inhibitors for use with)

IT Dyes

(polymers as dye transfer inhibitors in laundry detergents and softeners)

IT Detergents

(laundry, polymers as dye transfer inhibitors for use with)

3158-26-7D, Octyl isocyanate, reaction products with ethoxylated alcs. ΙT 9059-74-9D, Hexamethylene 9004-74-4D, reaction products with isocyanates diisocyanate-polyethylene glycol copolymer, reaction products 25917-35-5D, Hexanol, 25608-40-6, Poly(aspartic acid) with alkanols 26063-13-8, reaction products with isocyanate polymers 28473-21-4D, Nonanol, reaction products with Poly(aspartic acid) 29354-98-1D, Hexadecanol, reaction isocyanate polymers 36729-58-5D, Decanol, products with isocyanate polymers 57514-87-1, reaction products with isocyanate polymers N, N-Dimethylacrylamide-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copólymer 81752-44-5D, reaction products with ethoxylated alkanols 114955-51-0 168018-99-3 168018-98-2D, reaction products with alkanols RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(dye-transfer inhibitors; for use with laundry detergents and softeners)

L58 ANSWER 8 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
1995:629955 Document No. 123:12394 Grafted polyamide-polyamines and polyethylenimines and their preparation and use as dye transfer

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inhibitors in laundry detergents. Detering, Juergen;
    Schade, Christian; Oppenlaender, Knut; Zirnstein, Michael; Scherr,
    Guenter; Trieselt, Wolfgang; Schwendemann, Volker (BASF A.-G., Germany).
    Ger. Offen. DE 4319934 Al 19941222, 12 pp. (German). CODEN: GWXXBX.
    APPLICATION: DE 1993-4319934 19930616.
    Biodegradable graft copolymers are prepd. by radical
    polymn. of 1-vinylpyrrolidone, 1-vinyltriazole, 1-vinylimidazole,
    or their Me- or Et-substituted derivs. in the presence of water-sol. or
    water-dispersible polyamide-polyamines [e.g., adipic acid-N-
     (aminopropyl) ethylenediamine-N, N'-bis (aminopropyl
     )ethylenediamine copolymer] or polyethylenimines (e.g.,
    polyaziridine). The copolymers are superior to
    poly(vinylpyrrolidone) as dye transfer inhibitors
     during laundering.
    ICM C08F283-00
IC
     ICS C08F283-04; C11D003-30
ICA C08G073-02
ICI C08F283-00, C08F226-06, C08F226-10
     46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
     Section cross-reference(s): 35
     polyamide polyamine dye transfer inhibitor; polyamine
ST
     graft dye transfer inhibitor; dye transfer
     inhibitor polyamine laundering; vinylpyrrolidone polymer
     dye transfer inhibitor; vinyltriazole polymer
     dye transfer inhibitor; vinylimidazole polymer
     dye transfer inhibitor; biodegrdn dye transfer
     inhibitor laundering
TΤ
     Dyes
        (biodegradable graft copolymers as dye transfer
        inhibitors in laundering)
     Polyamines
     RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP
     (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (derivs., dye transfer inhibitors; prepn. and use
        as biodegradable additives in laundry detergents)
     Biodegradable materials
ΙT
        (dye transfer inhibitors prepd. by grafting vinyl
        derivs. of cyclic amines on polyamide-polyamines and polyamines)
TT
     Polymerization
        (graft, of vinyl derivs. of cyclic amines on polyamide-polyamines and
        polyamines in prepn. of dye transfer inhibitors)
ΙT
     Detergents
        (laundry, biodegradable graft copolymers as dye
        transfer inhibitors in)
ΙT
     Polyamines
     RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP
    (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (polyamide-, derivs., dye transfer inhibitors;
        prepn. and use as biodegradable additives in laundry detergents
ΙT
     Polyamides, uses
     RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP
     (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (polyamine-, derivs., dye transfer inhibitors;
        prepn. and use as biodegradable additives in laundry detergents
     164008-78-0P, Adipic acid-N-(aminopropyl)ethylenediamine-N, N'-bis(
ΙT
     aminopropyl)ethylenediamine-N-vinylpyrrolidone graft
                164008-79-1P, Adipic acid-diethylenetriamine-N-
     vinylpyrrolidone graft copolymer 164008-80-4P, Adipic
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AΒ

CC

ST

ΙT

TΤ

ΙT

ΙT

ΙT

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acid-N-(aminopropyl)ethylenediamine-N, N'-bis(aminopropyl
     )ethylenediamine-N-vinylimidazole graft copolymer
     164008-81-5P, Adipic acid-diethylenetriamine-N-vinylimidazole graft
                164008-82-6P, Aziridine-N-vinylimidazole graft 164008-83-7P, Aziridine-N-vinylpyrrolidone graft
     copolymer
     copolymer
                 164008-84-8P, Adipic acid-iminodiacetic
     copolymer
     acid-triethylenetetramine-N-vinylimidazole graft copolymer
     RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP
     (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (dye transfer inhibitors; prepn. and use as
        biodegradable additive in laundry detergents)
L58 ANSWER 9 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
              Document No. 123:173569 Detergent formulations for
1995:456966
     prevention of dye transfer. Kiessling, D.; Jaeger, H. U.; Denzinger, W.
     (BASF AG, Ludwigshafen, Germany). Tinctoria, 91(6), 52-8 (Italian) 1994. CODEN: TINCAW. ISSN: 0040-7984. Publisher: Edizioni Ariminum.
     Addn. of poly(vinyl pyrrolidone) to detergent formulations based
     on polyethylene glycol ethers, Na alkylbenzene sulfonate, Zeolite A, and
     Na salts, contributed to improved retention of a reactive dye during
     laundering tests. Additives of poly(vinyl imidazole), vinyl
     pyrrolidone-acrylic acid, or a vinyl pyrrolidone-vinyl
     imidazole copolymer were also evaluated. The amt. of
     dye dissolved in the washing bath was dependent on polymer
     concn. and water hardness. The best dye migration inhibitors were
     poly(vinyl imidazole) and poly(vinyl pyrrolidone-vinyl imidazole).
     compn. of the dye has a significant effect on the interaction with the
     additives.
     46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
     Section cross-reference(s): 40
     polyvinylpyrrolidone detergent dye migration prevention;
     polyvinylimidazole dye transfer inhibitor laundering
     Dyes, reactive
     Laundering
        (detergent formulations contg. vinylpyrrolidone
        polymers for prevention of dye transfer during laundering)
     Zeolites, uses
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (A, detergent formulations contg. vinylpyrrolidone
        polymers for prevention of dye transfer during laundering)
     Detergents
        (laundry, detergent formulations contg. vinylpyrrolidone
        polymers for prevention of dye transfer during laundering)
     138860-53-4, Reactive Brown 32
     RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
        (detergent formulations contg. vinylpyrrolidone
        polymers for prevention of dye transfer during laundering)
     98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs., sodium salts
                                25232-42-2, Poly(vinyl
     Poly(vinyl pyrrolidone)
                  25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, fatty acid ethers
     28062-44-4, Acrylic acid-vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer
     29297-55-0, Vinyl imidazole-vinyl pyrrolidone
     copolymer
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
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L58 ANSWER 10 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS Document No. 122:12568 Use of copolymers of vinyl monomers and unsaturated amides as dye transfer

polymers for prevention of dye transfer during laundering)

(detergent formulations contg. vinylpyrrolidone

inhibitors in detergents. Antwerpen, Werner; Schindler, Hermann; Reinhardt, Gerd (Hoechst A.-G., Germany). Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 610846 A2 19940817, 8 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL. (German). CODEN: EPXXDW. APPLICATION: EP 1994-101799 19940207. PRIORITY: DE 1993-4304313 19930212.

Copolymers of .gtoreq.1 vinyl monomer contg. no carboxy or amide AΒ groups, .gtoreq.1 amide R1CH:CR2CONHR (R = H, methylol; R1 = H, C1-3 alkyl; R2 = H, Me), and, optionally, other monomers (e.g., a 10:10:80 acrylamide-ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer) are useful in laundry detergents as dye transfer inhibitors which are more effective than poly(vinylpyrrolidone).

ICM C11D003-37 IC

46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents) CC

acrylamide copolymer dye transfer inhibitor; ST vinyl acetate copolymer dye transfer inhibitor ; laundry detergent dye transfer inhibitor; amide polymer dye transfer inhibitor

ΙT Amides, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (polymers; in laundry detergents as dye

transfer inhibitors)

ΙT

(transfer inhibitors; laundry detergents contg. amide group-contg. vinyl polymers as)

ΙT Detergents

(laundry, dye transfer inhibitors comprising

amide group-contg. vinyl polymers in)

37745-71-4, Acrylamide-ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer ΙT RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (in laundry detergents as dye transfer inhibitor)

L58 ANSWER 11 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS Document No. 121:258572 Detergent compositions

inhibiting dye transfer. Fredj, Abdennaceur; Johnston, James Pyott; Willey, Alan David; Thoen, Christiaan Arthur Jacque; Convents, Andre Christian; Hardy, Frederick Edward (Procter and Gamble Co., USA). Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 596184 A1 19940511, 14 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE. (English). CODEN: EPXXDW. APPLICATION: EP 1992-870181 19921106.

A catalyst selected from metallo porphins, porphyrins, and phthalocyanines AB and their water-sol. or water-dispersible derivs. is used with a bleaching agent (e.g., H2O2 or perborate) and a polyamine N-oxide [e.g., poly(4-vinylpyridine) N-oxide] as a dye-transfer-inhibiting system in laundry detergents.

IC ICM C11D003-00

ICS C11D003-37; C11D003-39

46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents) CĊ

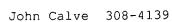
porphin bleach dye transfer inhibitor; porphyrin bleach dye transfer inhibitor; phthalocyanine bleach dye transfer inhibitor; bleach catalyst dye transfer inhibitor; laundry detergent dye transfer inhibitor; peroxide bleach dye transfer inhibitor; amine oxide polymer dye transfer inhibitor; polyvinylpyridine oxide dye

transfer inhibitor; manganese catalyst dye

transfer inhibitor; chromium catalyst dye

transfer inhibitor ΙT Oxidation catalysts

(dye-transfer-inhibiting systems contg. peroxide bleach and, in



RL: USES (Uses)

(N-oxides, polymers, dye transfer

detergents) ΙT (transfer-inhibiting systems for, bleach-catalyst-polyamine oxide ΙT Amines RL: USES (Uses) (N-oxides, polymers, dye-transfer-inhibiting systems contg., in detergents) ΤТ Detergents (laundry, dye-transfer-inhibiting systems in, bleach-catalyst-polyamine oxide mixts. as) ΙT Porphyrins RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses) (metal complexes, bleaching catalysts, dye-transfer-inhibiting systems contg., in detergents) 158825-80-0 26219-77-2 121266-86-2 133170-60-2 ΙT RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses) (bleaching catalysts, dye-transfer-inhibiting systems contg., in detergents) 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, uses ITRL: USES (Uses) (dye-transfer-inhibiting systems contg. bleaching catalysts and, in detergents) 9045-81-2, Poly(vinylpyridine) N-oxide 26715-00-4, Poly(4-vinylpyridine) TΤ N-oxide RL: USES (Uses) (dye-transfer-inhibiting systems contg., in laundry detergents L58 ANSWER 12 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS Document No. 121:136656 Stable liquid detergent 1994:536656 compositions containing dye transfer inhibitors. Fredj, Abdennaceur; Goethals, Patrick Willy Maurits (Procter and Gamble Co., USA). Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 596185 Al 19940511, 9 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE. (English). CODEN: EPXXDW. APPLICATION: EP 1992-870182 19921106. The storage stability of a liq. laundry detergent compn. contg. AB` a fluorescent brightener and a dye-transfer-inhibiting polyamine N-oxide [e.g., poly(4-vinylpyridine) N-oxide] is improved by adding a non-arom. anionic surfactant such as a C12-15 alkyl sulfate. ICM C11D003-00 IC ICS C11D003-37; C11D003-42 .46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents) CC polyamide oxide dye transfer inhibitor; amine oxide polymer dye transfer inhibitor; dye transfer inhibitor liq detergent stability; fluorescent brightener dye transfer inhibitor; polyvinylpyridine oxide dye transfer inhibitor; anionic dispersant dye transfer inhibitor; dispersant dye transfer inhibitor detergent; sulfate dispersant dye transfer inhibitor ΙT Fluorescent brighteners (liq. detergents contg. dye transfer inhibitors and, stable) ITDyes (transfer inhibitors for, polyamine N-oxides as, liq. laundry detergents contg.) ITAmines

inhibitors, liq. detergents contg., stable) Dispersing agents ΙT (anionic, non-arom., for dye transfer agents and fluorescent. brighteners in liq. detergents) IT Detergents (laundry, liq., contg. dye transfer agents and fluorescent brighteners, storage-stable) 26715-00-4, Poly(4-vinylpyridine). 9045-81-2, Poly(vinylpyridine) N-oxide ΙT N-oxide RL: USES (Uses) (dye transfer inhibitors, liq. detergents contg. fluorescent brighteners and, stable) L58 ANSWER 13 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS Document No. 121:136655 Detergents containing 1994:536655 polymers which inhibit dye transfer. Fredj, Abdennaceur; Johnston, James Pyott; Labeque, Regine; Thoen, Christiaan Arthur Jacque (The Procter and Gamble Co., USA). Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 594893 Al 19940504, 20 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE. (English). CODEN: EPXXDW. APPLICATION: EP 1992-203287 19921027. The dye transfer inhibiting performance of a polyamine N-oxide is improved AΒ by a terephthalate-based soil release polymer. A liq. detergent compn. contained 0.3% poly(4-vinylpyridine) N-oxide and 0.4% terephthalate-based polyester. ICM C11D003-37 IC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents) CC polyamine oxide dye transfer inhibitor; amine ST oxide polymer dye transfer inhibitor; dye transfer inhibitor polymer laundering; polyvinylpyridine oxide dye transfer inhibitor; terephthalate polyester dye transfer inhibitor; soil release polymer dye transfer inhibitor IT Polyesters, uses RL: USES (Uses) (terephthalate, soil release agents and dye transfer inhibitors, detergents contg.) IT(transfer of, during laundering, polymeric inhibitors for) ΙT Amines RL: USES (Uses) (N-oxides, polymers, dye transfer inhibitors, laundry detergents contg.) ΙT (agents, terephthalate polyesters as dye transfer inhibitors and, in detergents) IT Detergents (laundry, dye transfer inhibitors for, polyamine N-oxides and terephthalate polyesters as) 9045-81-2, Poly(vinylpyridine) N-oxide 26715-00-4, Poly(4-vinylpyridine) ΙT N-oxide RL: USES (Uses) (dye transfer inhibitors, laundry detergents contg.) 100-21-0D, 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polyesters RL: USES (Uses) (soil release agents and dye transfer inhibitors, laundry detergents contg.)

ANSWER 14 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

- 1994:536649 Document No. 121:136649 Use of water-soluble copolymers of acrylamidoalkanesulfonic acids as dye-transfer inhibitors in detergents. Antwerpen, Werner; Hille, Martin; Reinhardt, Gerd (Hoechst A.-G., Germany). Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 584709 A2 19940302, 9 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL. (German). CODEN: EPXXDW. APPLICATION: EP 1993-113207 19930818. PRIORITY: DE 1992-4227912 19920822.
- AB Copolymers of acrylamidoalkanesulfonic acids, vinylacetamides, and, optionally, other monomers (e.g., Hostadrill 3118, Dispersant M, Hostamer 3212, or an acrylamide-2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid-N-vinylacetamide copolymer) are used in laundry detergents to inhibit dye transfer during laundering of colored fabrics.
- IC ICM C11D003-37
- CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
- ST acrylamidoalkanesulfonic copolymer dye transfer inhibitor; acrylamide copolymer dye transfer inhibitor; vinylacetamide copolymer dye transfer inhibitor; laundry detergent dye transfer inhibitor; sulfoalkylacrylamide copolymer dye transfer inhibitor
- IT Dyes

(transfer inhibitors for, during laundering, acrylamidoalkanesulfonic acid copolymers as)

IT Detergents

(laundry, dye-transfer inhibitors for, acrylamidoalkanesulfonic acid copolymers as)

IT Sulfonic acids, uses

RL: USES (Uses)

(polymers, dye-transfer inhibitors,

laundry detergents contg.)

IT 71889-16-2 83457-33-4 105167-77-9 157055-00-0 157321-46-5, Hostamer 3212

RL: USES (Uses)

(dye-transfer inhibitors, laundry
detergents contg.)

L58 ANSWER 15 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
1994:412305 Document No. 121:12305 Polymers as dye
transfer inhibitors in laundry detergent
compositions. Willey, Alan David; Hardy, Frederick Edward; Fredj,
Abdennaceur; Thoen, Christiaan Arthur Jacque; Johnston, James Pyott;
Maccorquedale, Findley; Busch, Alfred (The Procter and Gamble Co., USA).
Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 579295 Al 19940119, 18 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: R: AT
BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE. (English).
CODEN: EPXXDW. APPLICATION: EP 1993-201198 19930426. PRIORITY: EP

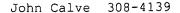
1992-202168 19920715.

AB The N-oxides of polyamines such as poly(4-vinylpyridine), poly(dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate), and poly(1-vinylimidazole) are used in detergent compns. to inhibit dye transfer during laundering of colored fabrics.

IC ICM C11D003-00 ICS C11D003-37

CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

ST polyamine oxide dye transfer inhibitor; laundry detergent dye transfer inhibitor;



polyvinylpyridine oxide dye transfer inhibitor; polyvinylimidazole oxide dye transfer inhibitor; amine oxide polymer dye transfer inhibitor

IT Dyes

(transfer inhibitors for, polyamine N-oxides as, laundry detergents contg.)

IT Detergents

(laundry, dye transfer inhibitors for, polyamine N-oxides as)

IT Amines, uses

RL: USES (Uses)

(polymers, N-oxides, dye transfer inhibitors, laundry detergents contg.)

IT 25014-15-7D, Poly(2-vinylpyridine), N-oxides 25154-86-3D, Poly(dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate), N-oxides 25232-41-1D, Poly(4-vinylpyridine), N-oxides 25232-42-2D, Poly(1-vinylimidazole), N-oxides RL: USES (Uses)

(dye_transfer inhibitors, laundry
detergents contg.)

L58 ANSWER 16 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
1994:412302 Document No. 121:12302 Use of polymers as dye
transfer inhibitors in laundering and detergents
containing the polymers. Sanner, Axel; Detering, Juergen;
Schade, Christian; Nguyen Kim Son; Trieselt, Wolfgang (BASF A.-G.,
Germany). Ger. Offen. DE 4224762 Al 19940203, 6 pp. (German). CODEN:
GWXXBX. APPLICATION: DE 1992-4224762 19920727.

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AB Polymers contg. units I (Rl = H, C1-20 alkyl; R2 = H, Me; X = O2C, NR3CO, CO2CH2; R3 = H, Me) are useful in laundry detergent compns. as dye transfer inhibitors.

IC ICM C11D003-37

ICS D06L001-12; C08L039-04; C08L033-14

ICI C11D003-37, C11D003-39; C11D003-42, C11D003-386

CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

ST pyrrolidinone polymer dye transfer inhibitor; laundry detergent dye transfer inhibitor

IT Dyes

(transfer inhibitors for, laundry
detergents contg.)

IT Detergents

(laundry, dye transfer inhibitors for,

polymers of pyrrolidinone derivs. as)

IT 616-45-5D, Pyrrolidin-2-one, derivs., polymers

RL: USES (Uses)

(dye transfer inhibitors, laundry
detergents contg.)